

the United States. In these positions, he expanded his expertise in administrative law, a topic that interested him throughout his career. In 1974, Justice Scalia became the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel. It was here that Justice Scalia would argue and later win his first case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 1982, President Ronald Reagan appointed Justice Scalia to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Justice Scalia's originalist mindset, keen perception, and witty writing caught the attention of President Reagan, making Justice Scalia a top prospect to fill a potential Supreme Court vacancy. In 1986, Justice Scalia was confirmed by the Senate upon the retirement of Chief Justice Warren Burger. As a Supreme Court Justice, Justice Scalia would dramatically change the Court through his powerful dissents and sharp oral arguments.

Throughout his over 30-year tenure on the bench, Justice Scalia never strayed from his conservative principles and steadfast dedication to upholding the Constitution. His prominent leadership and originalist philosophy will never be forgotten as his legacy will live on through generations. I ask my colleagues and all Nevadans to join me today in remembering and celebrating the life of Justice Antonin Scalia.

• Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, Antonin Scalia was one of the greatest Supreme Court Justices in the history of our country. A lion of the law, Justice Scalia spent his tenure on the bench championing federalism, the separation of powers, and our fundamental liberties. He was a passionate defender of the Constitution—not the Constitution as it has been contorted and revised by generations of activist Justices, but the Constitution as it was understood by the people who ratified it and made it the law of the land. Scalia understood that if the Constitution's meaning was not grounded in its text, history, and structure, but could instead be revised by judicial fiat, then the people were no longer sovereign. No longer would the Nation be governed by law, which expresses the will of the people; it would be governed by, as Scalia put it, “an unelected committee of nine.” This, he believed, “robs the People of the most important liberty they asserted in the Declaration of Independence and won in the Revolution of 1776: the freedom to govern themselves.”

As one of the leading advocates of this restrained judicial philosophy, Justice Scalia became an intellectual force on the Court, where he authored a number of noteworthy majority opinions. In 1997, for example, Scalia wrote the opinion in *Printz v. United States*, one of the few cases in the last century where the Supreme Court has actually limited the Federal Government's power to coerce the states. In 2001, in *Kyllo v. United States*, he led the Court in holding that the Fourth

Amendment requires the government to obtain a warrant before using high-tech equipment to invade the sanctity of the home. And in 2008, he penned the lead opinion in *District of Columbia v. Heller*, which finally recognized the people's individual right under the Second Amendment to keep and bear arms.

As important as these majority opinions were, though, Justice Scalia was even better known for his dissents, in which he let his true personality—jovial, acerbic, and witty—fully shine through. Scalia understood that changing the languishing legal culture would take drastic measures, so he wrote his dissents with a specific target in mind: law students. His aim? To delight their senses and engage their brains. To this end, he liberally employed colorful metaphors, pithy phrases, and biting logic; and he mercilessly, yet playfully, exposed the abundant flaws in the writing and reasoning of other Justices. Pure applesauce. Jiggery-pokery. Argle-bargle. If you squinted hard enough, you could almost convince yourself that G.K. Chesterton had taken a seat on the Supreme Court.

But perhaps the highest compliment I can pay to Justice Scalia is this: Several of his key opinions went against some of his staunchest supporters—and they still loved him. Why is that?

The answer is simple: Even in disagreement, Justice Scalia's supporters had confidence that he did not make up his mind by reading the political tea leaves, by voting lockstep with ideological cohorts, or by working his way backward from a desired end to whatever means was necessary to reach that end. Rather, he actually attempted to interpret the law; that is, he consistently did his best to come to a conclusion based on the only items that make a Supreme Court opinion valid in the first place: text and logic.

You don't have to take my word on this, though. Unlike many in our modern society who espouse “diversity” yet surround themselves with ideological yes-men, Justice Scalia actively sought out opposing views. His typical practice was to hire at least one “liberal” law clerk per term so that he would always have someone calling him out for unexpected mistakes and weaknesses. And in the wake of Scalia's passing, one of those clerks—a self-identified liberal—wrote the following:

If there was a true surprise during my year clerking for Scalia, it was how little reference he made to political outcomes. What he cared about was the law, and where the words on the page took him. More than any one opinion, this will be his lasting contribution to legal thought. Whatever our beliefs, he forced lawyers and scholars to engage on his terms—textual analysis and original meaning. He forced us all to acknowledge that words cannot mean anything we want them to mean; that we have to impose a degree of discipline on our thinking. A discipline I value to this day.

I first met Justice Scalia in 1996, when I was serving as a law clerk for

Chief Justice William Rehnquist, who was a judicial gamechanger in his own right. And I had the good fortune of knowing Scalia personally for 20 years. He was brilliant, passionate, and full of humor. He adored his wife, Maureen; his nine children; and his 36 grandchildren. He had a zest for life. He relished anchovy pizzas at A.V. Ristorante Italiano, where he would take his law clerks and the clerks of other Justices. Over the decades, Scalia inspired and mentored a generation of conservatives on the bench and in the legal academy.

Any advocate who stood before Justice Scalia, as I was privileged to do nine times, knew to expect withering questions that would cut to the quick of the case. When he was with you—when he believed the law was on your side—he was ferociously with you. And when he was against you, he would relentlessly expose the flaws in your case.

President Ronald Reagan could not have picked a better person to exemplify the true, nonpartisan role of a judge. A philosopher-king Justice Scalia was not. Rather, he showed the world, with his trademark wit and impassioned personality, what a legitimate, limited, and principled judiciary would actually look like. An incomparable writer, Scalia's legacy will live on for generations. He wasn't perfect, but he was close. What his supporters—myself included—treasured especially was the rock-solid ground he gave us on which to expect so much more from everyone else. And in doing so, he, along with Chief Justice Rehnquist and others, helped spark a revolution on a Court where politics and power had been the only guideposts for decision-making for far too long. That, more than anything else, is Scalia's great contribution to the Nation and will be his steadfast legacy.●

HARRIET TUBMAN

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Harriet Tubman on Harriet Tubman Day. Harriet Tubman is a true trailblazer and one of the most inspiring people in the history of our Nation and in the history of the State of Maryland.

Tubman was born into slavery around 1822 in Maryland's Dorchester County on the Eastern Shore. After 30 years of enslavement, she escaped. But instead of staying up North with her newfound freedom, she returned to the Eastern Shore 13 times to lead her family and hundreds of other slaves to freedom, becoming the most well-known “conductor” of the Underground Railroad. Harriet Tubman was such a central figure in liberating slaves that many simply knew her as Moses.

In addition to her work liberating slaves through the Underground Railroad, Tubman served as a Union scout and spy during the Civil War. She was the first woman to lead an armed expedition, guiding the raid at Combahee

Ferry and liberating 700 slaves. After the war, she became an active leader in the women's suffrage movement and opened a home to serve the aging African-American community in her new hometown of Auburn, NY.

In 2014, Congress established the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park, which creates a National Park on Maryland's Eastern Shore dedicated to tracing Tubman's early life and work leading the Underground Railroad. Congress also established the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, NY, which will commemorate her later years as an active participant in the women's suffrage movement and a caregiver for aging African Americans.

I am proud that Congress has recognized Harriet Tubman's lifelong dedication to our country through the establishment of these two national parks. We must continue to tell the stories of heroes like Harriet Tubman, amplify the voices of more women and people of color, and make sure they are equally represented in our national parks and monuments. I also urge Secretary Lew to include Harriet Tubman's portrait on our currency as the U.S. Department of the Treasury redesigns the \$10 bill.

As Harriet Tubman said, "Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world."

It is my hope that, as we commemorate this Harriet Tubman Day, we can all follow Harriet Tubman's example and work together to change the world for the better.

HONORING OFFICER ASHLEY GUINDON

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, people across the Washington area were saddened by the death of Officer Ashley Guindon, slain in the line of duty just one day after being sworn into the Prince William County Police Department in Virginia. This brave police officer is also being mourned in New Hampshire, especially in her hometown of Merrimack, where the law enforcement community considers her one of their own. As Merrimack Police Chief Mark Doyle said: "When any law enforcement officer is struck down, it leaves a hole in our hearts. The fact that she and her family are part of the Merrimack community drives that point home even more so."

Ashley was the only child of Sharon and the late David Guindon, a Navy veteran who also served in the Marine Corps Reserve and later the New Hampshire National Guard. After graduating from Merrimack High in 2005, she followed in her father's footsteps by joining the Marine Corps Reserve. Ashley loved flying and went on to earn a bachelor's degree in aeronautical science from Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Florida and

later a master's degree in forensic science. As a Marine Reservist for 6 years, she flew helicopters and used her forensic skills to assist the Mortuary Affairs Office.

Ashley had a passion for public service and was always eager to help people in need. She volunteered with a suicide prevention program and regularly spent Thanksgiving helping out at a soup kitchen. She is fondly remembered by teachers and classmates at Merrimack High as exceptionally kind and friendly and as the talented leader of the Merrimack Cardinals cheerleading team.

As a newly sworn-in police officer, Ashley was struck down while coming to the assistance of a woman who was being threatened by her husband. "She has accomplished more in 28 years than I think I could in 100," Prince William County Police Chief Stephan Hudson told *The Washington Post*. "That was her desire: to serve, to be involved with things that mattered, to give her life to something worth giving it to. And that's exactly what she did."

In New Hampshire as in Virginia, the loss of a police officer is felt deeply in the local community and far beyond. We know that the work of law enforcement professionals is difficult and dangerous. They perform their duties with great professionalism and selflessness, putting their lives on the line every day.

Ashley Guindon worked and studied hard to become a superbly qualified law enforcement professional. She was proud to wear the badge and to be a police officer. She gave her life in the line of duty, coming to the assistance of a stranger. I join with so many others in the Granite State and across the Washington area in expressing my respect and admiration for this remarkable young woman and my deep condolences to Sharon Guindon and the entire family. I know how proud they are of Ashley. We are all proud of Ashley. She was America at its finest.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES BROWN

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize James Walter Brown, a true public servant, an accomplished businessman, and a longtime family friend. Over the course of the last 30 years, Jim has served at some of the highest levels of the State and Federal Governments; most recently, as my chief of staff here in the Senate. For 9 years, my staff and I benefitted from his considerable experience, sage counsel, and signature personal charm.

Jim's impressive academic credentials prepared him well for success: a diploma from Scranton Preparatory School; an undergraduate degree from Villanova University; and a J.D. from the University of Virginia. He also has a combination of substantial public and private sector experience from which to draw. He began his public service career as a counsel and, later, staff director for the Subcommittee on

Oversight for the House Banking Committee. After serving the Federal Government, Jim returned to Pennsylvania to join the prestigious Pennsylvania law firm, Dilworth Paxson, where my father was a partner. In a pattern that would be repeated throughout his career, Jim's skill and dedication were quickly recognized by those around him, and he made partner himself in just 4 short years.

When my father was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1986, he asked Jim to return to public service as the Secretary of the Department of General Services for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He would serve only 10 months in that position before being called on again by my father, this time to take on the role of executive secretary to the Governor. Jim continued to prove his commitment to his work and to Pennsylvania, and in 1989, Governor Casey named him chief of staff at the young age of 37. Serving as one of the chief executive officers in one of the most populous States in the Nation is a daunting task, but Jim approached this challenge like he would every other in his life: with poise, determination, and a commitment to excellence. He served as chief of staff until late 1994. His strong and patient manner was crucial in guiding State government through the difficult months of 1993 while Governor Casey recuperated from serious health issues. After leaving State service, he continued his dedication to Pennsylvania through his service as chairman of the Pennsylvania Higher Education Facilities Authority, chairman of the Pennsylvania Public School Building Authority, and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency.

When I was elected to the U.S. Senate in 2006, I knew Jim would be the best architect to help me build my Senate organization. He moved to recruit the best and brightest for our team and quickly set up a highly functional and transparent office to work for the best interests of the citizens of Pennsylvania. He fostered an internal culture of hard work and mutual respect and established a firm open door policy within the office. Jim eschewed the notion of a hierarchical Senate office and referred to himself as the "first among equals," rolling up his sleeves "for the good of the order," as he was fond of saying. He took a particular interest in the professional development of our junior staff and interns, happily engaging in countless career counseling sessions, as he called them. While some managers quickly forget about the staff who move on, Jim did the opposite; instead, he grew with care a formidable alumni association of past staff and interns, staying in touch with people as their careers took them to different posts here in Washington and beyond.

It is a rare honor to work with anyone of Jim's caliber, but rarer still when that person can be counted as one